WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY, JANUARY 13, 1902-FOURTEEN PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

MR. PAYNE IS HERE

'To Take Oath as Postmaster General Wednesday.

CALLED ON THE PRESIDENT TODAY

Declines to Talk Now on Postal Matters.

WHAT IS EXPECTED OF HIM

Herry C. Payne of Milwankee, who has been , elected by President Roosevelt to succeed Charles Emory Smith as Postmaster General, arrived in Washington last night. He expects to be inducted into office Wednesday morning and to take the oath of office in the cabinet room at the White House at 10 o'clock. It will be administered by a justice of the Supreme Court and Mr. Payne will immediately take charge of his department. With Mrs. Payne and her niece, Miss Louise Van Dyke Jones, he has taken apartments in the Arlington, where the party intends to remain a month or longer. Mr. Payne plans possibly to rent a house here and establish his wife and niece as the mistresses of a new cabinet home. As soon as possible after his arrival at

the Arlington, which was about 8 o'clock yesterday evening, the new Postmaster General and the retiring head of the department came together for a conference on postal affairs. They had been together only a few minutes when they left the ho-tel, walked to the residence of Senator mer and included him in their discussion. This morning Mr. Payne received several senators and representatives in the lobby of the hotel, went to the White House and paid his respects to the President, and gave the remaining time to Mr. Spooner. He expects to become acquainted with the present situation in the Post Office Depart-ment between now and Wednesday morn-

No Idea on Postal Matters.

"I have no idea on any postal matter." he said to a reporter for The Star this morning. "My private affairs have occupied me recently to the exclusion of everything else. I have been so rushed in arranging for my journey to Washington that I have been unable even to think of the Post Office Department. Accordingly, I have no inclination to talk department affairs for publication, and I have not done

Some one misquoted me recently as an ardent advocate of penny postage. It seems to me that penny postage is only a question of time. I believe in it to that extent. But it is a question of time, and must be approached from that point of

"On all other subjects which have been brought to my attention by interviewers I haven't even an opinion. I don't know whether or not there are to be any changes in the post office force. I have no opinion he abuse of second-class mail matter. I am not intimately acquainted with the rural free delivery system. About the only thing I have decided is that my retary is to come to Washington and remain with me here. "Mrs. Payne and Miss Jones will be with

me permanently, but they are to return to Milwaukee temporarily in the course of the next few days."

His Knowledge Understood.

Notwithstanding his disavowal of all deas on postal matters Mr. Payne is believed to have brought to his new office a very complete knowledge of the Post Office Department. For ten years he served as postmaster of Milwaukee, and his administration of that office is said to have been uniformly successful and progressive in the extreme. He has been frequently quoted in his home papers as a consistent supporter during the term of that service of any rea-sonable plan to lessen the abuse of the second-class mail privilege. His administra-tion of the Post Office Department is consequently expected to be based upon a most practical knowledge of the operation of post offices and to include several radical extensions of the service.

AFFAIRS AT TUTUILA.

Commander Sebree Reports Matters

Generally Quiet. Commander U. Sebree, commandant of the United States naval station at Tutuila. under date of Pago-Pago, Samoa, has made a report to the Navy Department in regard to that station, saying that matters are generally quiet. Since he assumed command, in November last, he has visited the Islands of Manua and Olesega and the village Leone, in Tutuila, as well as some of the villages on Pago-Pago bay. Commander Sebree says sickness is prevalent among the natives, most of whom are suffering from influenza. Good progress is being made in road-making by the natives, men, women and children being employed, but in some instances the work has been retarded by sickness.

The commander says while he was at Maua, 216 guns that were turned over to the authorities about a year ago were paid for, each native receiving a little over \$11 for

COMMANDER BULL'S INJURIES. Believed That He Will Be Able to Re-

turn to Duty Eventually. The statement that Lieut. Commander J. H. Bull of the navy, who was severely injured by a fall from the dome of the government building at Buffalo last summer, has been recommended for retirement on account of his injuries was erroneous. On the contrary, the examining board reported that while Commander Bull was not at present capable of active service there was nothing to indicate that his injuries were permanent. The board. therefore, recommended that he be to go to the naval hospital at New York for treatment. His friends predict that he will recover his health in a short time and be able for any duty that may be assigned to him.

THE ILLINOIS LEAVES DRY DOCK.

Proposed Call at Pensacola Will Have The big battle ship Illinois has just come out of the floating dry dock at the New Orleans naval station, having successfully demonstrated the possibilities of that struc-The Illinois has been detained so long in the Mississippi waiting for the dock that the department has been obliged to change its plans in respect to her movements. It will be necessary to omit the call at Pensacola which had been promised to the Florida people, and instead the ship. after touching at Havana for coal, will proceed directly north to Newport News. It was intended that she should join the North Atlantic squadron at Culebra for a short tim but under the terms of the contract with the builders what is known as the two days' sea trial must be had very soon and the ship must be thoroughly inspected by the board of inspection to make sure that the contractors do not escape any proper li-ability for deterioration. When this inspection is over the Illinois will be put in sape for further service, and it is expected that she will be one of the American warships

present at the coronation ceremonies

CONFERENCE OF SATURDAY AT THE WHITE HOUSE

MUCH SPECULATION ABOUT IT AT NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Neither Admiral Taylor Nor Capt. Clark Will Speak of It-Question of Rewarding Oregon Commander.

The simultaneous appearance of two of the Santiago war captains at the White Pacific Coast People Want Free House Saturday and conference with the President to the exclusion of all other persons for a considerable time, gave rise to much speculation at the Navy Department. Rear Admiral Taylor, one of the participants in the conference, commanded the Indiana during the battle of July 3, and he is soon to become chief of the navigation bureau. Capt. Clark of the Oregon, another party, was summoned to Washington from Philadelphia, where he has been acting as governor of the naval home. It is apparent that the conference had been arranged in advance, and, indeed, that much is admitted. But beyond that it was impossible to secure any statement from the participants as to what took place in the conference. Admiral Taylor and Capt. Clark were both visibly embarrassed when pressed for information on that point, and were obliged to refer all inquirers to the President. The two officers were so deeply engaged with the President when lunch time arrived that the conference was continued during that meal. At its conclusion they went over to the Navy Department to see Secretary Long. They were not sent for in that case, but there also the seal of secrecy was imposed, and nothing could be learned as to what happened. Secretary Long, like the others, declined to answer any questions as to the meaning of the conferences, even as to whether they had any bearing on the Schley case.

To Reward Capt Clark. The President is considering ways and means of further rewarding Captain Clark, who commanded the Oregon during the Spanish war, for his exceptional services therein. It is held that the Navy Department has exhausted the possibilities of the law authorizing the promotion or advance-ment by numbers of officers who distin-guished themselves in the Spanish war, so that if Captain Clark is to be further rewarded in a substantial manner that must be accomplished through some select detail in duty or through special legislation. Standing No. 8 on the list of captains in the navy, Captain Clark is not, under the ordinary rule, eligible to command a great naval station, and the opinion prevails at the Navy Department that Congress will be asked for authority to promote him to the grade of rear admiral without prejudice to the officers who stand above him on the list of captains.

HEADS OF STAFF DEPARTMENTS.

Secretary Root's Interpretation of the Army Reorganization Law. Secretary Root will inform the Senate committee on military affairs in response to a request for his views on the subject, that according to his interpretation the provisions of the army reorganization law regof staff departments, require that vacancies in the office of chief of engineers shall be filled by appointment from officers of that department, but in the case of all other staff departments vacancies in the head shall be filled by detail for a term of four years, and that the limitation of such details to officers "not below the rank of lieucolonel" applies only to details made from the army at large outside of the Leland.

particular department affected. Secretary Root holds broadly that any officer of staff department (except the engineers) is eligible for detail as chief of that depart-ment, for a term of four years, without regard to rank, and, consequently, that the detail of Captain Crozier as chief of the bureau of ordnance was entirely regular ed out that the office of chief of engineers is expressly exempted in the army reor-ganization law from the provisions of that law regulating to four years' tenure and detail from the army at large. It is excate his views on the subject of staff appointments to the Senate committee in day or two in order that the committee may act on the nominations of General Gillespie as chief of engineers, General Davis as

RECORD OF THE SCHLEY COURT.

judge advocate general and General Crozier

as chief of ordnance.

Secretary Long Asks for Authority for Printing More Copies.

Secretary Long has written a letter to the congressional naval committees asking authority for printing copies of the proceedings of the Schley court of inquiry for distribution. "The department," he says, "is in receipt of numerous requests from members of Congress, libraries, organizations and individuals for copies of the proceedings of the Schley court of inquiry, to which it has uniformly replied that the proceedings of the above-mentioned court will probably not be printed for general distribution unless Congress should authorize same, but that if such authority should be given, and an application is submitted at the proper time, the department would proceedings are in stereotype form at the government printing offic quested that Congress authorize the printing of 500 copies of the proceedings for the use of the Navy Department, and such number of copies for the House and Senate, respectively, as may be deemed necessary and expedient."

DREDGING OPERATIONS SUSPENDED.

Work Remaining to Complete Po tomac River Improvements. According to Col. Allen, the engineer officer in charge of the improvements of the Potomac river, the following work is required to complete the approved project: The dredging or redredging of the Virginia and Washington channels and of the tidal reservoir, the raising of the remainder of the reclaimed area to the required height, the completion of the sea wall in the reservoir and raising a portion of the wall along the Washington channel, the construction of the reservoir inlet gates and the completion of the training dike on

the right of the Virginia channel above the bridge. Col. Allen says that the operations in the Potomac have been suspended on account of the ice in the river until the opening of the working season in the spring and that the available balance is too small to undertake further dredging operations in the Washington and Virginia channels opposite this city. During the past month a large quantity of desirable earth was deposited on Potomac Park by private parties under permit, without expense to the

Train's Mail Burned Up.

An entire mail, made up from points in the west, and consigned to post offices in Virginia and West Virginia, was destroyed by fire in the wreck which occurred last Tuesday on the Norfolk and Western railroad near Glenalum, W. Va.

Gov. Gen. Wood of Cuba on his last visit to Washington announced to several of his friends, among others President Roosevelt. that he would return about the middle of January. It is understood unofficially that he will be in Washington about January 20. "I would suggest, in view of the exist-

Gov. Crane of Massachusetts Gills on the Frasident.

PHILIPPINE TARIFF BILL

Intercourse.

SOME OF TODAY'S CALLERS

Governor Crane of Massachusetts, who was invited to enter the cabinet as Secretary of the Treasury, saw the President this morning while Mr. Payne and Senator Spooner were with the chief executive. Senator Spooner talked over some important legislation with the President. The Wisconsin senator has taken the same high rank in the estimation of President Roosevelt he held in that of President McKinley. His ability was quickly seen and appreciated by Mr. Roosevelt, who frequently consults with him. The President admires Senator Spooner's aptitude for keeping a close mouth and trusts him with some of the most important secrets of the administration.

They Want Free Intercourse. Senator Mitchell and Representatives

Tongue and Moody of Oregon, had a talk with the President today about legislative affairs of interest to their state. Senator Mitchell is not pleased with the Philippine tariff bill reported by the ways and means committee of the House, and gave the President his views of what ought to be done in this direction.

The President has decided upon, the nom-ination of George W. Biber as receiver of the land office at Oregon City, Oregon.
Senator Simon of Oregon also saw the President during the day. He says the people of Oregon, and apparently of the entire Pacific coast, do not want a high tariff on Philippine goods coming to this country. "They think there ought to be free intercourse between the two countries, taking the position that the Philip-pines are now part of the United States."
It is stated that this feeling is gaining headway on the coast and is so strong as to be recognized by congressional repre-sentatives of Pacific coast and western

Visits From Cabinet Officers.

Secretary Gage talked to the President this morning about offices under the treasury that must be filled. Secretary Long presented Mr. Gargan, a friend from Boston, and Postmaster General Smith presented J. G. Darlington, the president of the Union League Club of Philadelphia. Mr. Darlington extended the President an invitation to attend the annual banquet of the club on "Founders' day," in November next. The President did not accept the invitation this far in advance, but he will

New Mexico Nominations.

Delegate Rodey and solomon Luna, republican national committeeman of New Mexico, had a conference with the President today about some appointments for the territory. As a result of the conference the President will probably send to the Senate in a few days the following nominations: Receiver of public money at Las Cruces, Henry D. Bowman, reappointment; register of the land office at Santa Fe, Manuel R. Otero, reappointment; regiister of the land office at Roswell, Howard

Capt. Loeffler's Birthday. Capt. Charles D. Loeffler, the veteran doorkeeper of the President's room at the White House, celebrated his sixty-fifth birthday yesterday. The interest of the occasion was increased by the fact that the day was also the anniversary of the birth of his son, Carl A. Loeffler. The day wa appropriately celebrated.

Capt. Loeffler went to the White House as held that position through every administration since. Prior to that he served with Secretary Santon and in the United State army. He was a private soldier under Fitzhugh Lee before the outbreak of the civil war, and was stationed at Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Tex., when the war began.

Some Idaho Nominations.

The terms of R. Z. Cozier, United States attorney of Idaho; Joseph Perault, marshal; the postmaster at Boise City and the surveyor general have expired or will expire in the next few days, and the Idaho republicans are here to make recommendations. Ex-Senator Shoup saw the President and presented Judge D. W. Stanrod, republican national committeeman; A. F Caldwell, Indian agent at Fort Hall, and Geo. Nicolas Ifft, editor of the Tribune at Pocatello.

Ex-Senator Shoup says he has turned over the distribution of patronage to Judge Standrod, who will see the President in a few days to make some recommendations.

Question of Forest Reserves. Representative Lacey, chairman of the House committee on public lands, had a talk with the President about legislation for the protection of forest reserves and the game in these preserves. Representative Lacey intends to draw up a bill covering the recommendations of the President on these subjects in his first annual as to what power the United States could exercise over the reserves and the game vithin them. An opinion was sought from the Department of Justice, and the Presi-Mr. Lacey have both received

copies of this. The opinion of Attorney General Knox covers all the phases of the question. Mr. Knox gives some practical suggestions as to the need of certain legislation and holds that forest reserves being situated within a territory of the United States, the fed-

eral legislative power is ample.

The opinion treats at length the question of the government's authority over these reserves and concludes: "As to the public lands within a state the government has all the rights of an individual proprietor, supplemented with the power to make and these rights and for the disposal and full and complete management, control and protection of its lands."

Continuing, Mr. Knox says: "I am de cidedly of the opinion that Congress may forbid and punish the killing of game on these reserves, no matter that the slayer is lawfully there and is not a trespasser. If Congress may prohibit the use of the re-serves for any purpose, it may for another, and while Congress permits persons to be upon and use them for various purposes it may fix limits to such use and occupation and prescribe the purpose and objects for which they shall not be used.

"After considerable attention to the whol subject I have no hesitation in expressing my opinion that Congress has ample power to forbid and punish any and all kinds of trespass upon or injury to the forest re-serves, including the trespass of entering opinion that Congress has ample upon or using them for the killing, capture

The object of all state laws, Mr. Knox says, is the preservation of game, and a national law would not interfere with the state laws, as both look to the same end. He is of opinion that an interstate com-merce law to prevent the shipment of any live or dead animals, or their skins, as a method of curing the evil is insufficient and inadequate.

ing law as to arrest without a warrant, whether it would not be well to give marshals and their deputies and the superintendents, supervisors, rangers and other persons charged with the protection of these persons charged with the protection of these reserves power on the public lands, in certain cases approaching 'hot pursuit,' to arrest without warrant. Very often the place of illegal acts is so far from the office of any magistrate and the means of communication such that before formal complaint can be made and an officer with a warrant sent there the offenders are beyond successful pursuit."

cessful pursuit." The Attorney General suggests that a clause should be inserted in any legislation enacted making it an offense to be on any public reserve with the intent to kill or capture any game.

Interview With Ambassador Choate. Joseph H. Choate, United States ambassador to Great Britain spent nearly half an hour with the President this morning, among other things bidding him farewell before going back to England. The President talked for some time, it is said, about the representation of this country at the coronation of the new king, and discussed with Mr. Choate the various persons he has under consideration for that honor.

An Indianapolis Nomination. Representative Overstreet saw the President this morning about the renomination of Collector H. A. Young at Indianapolis.

The President will give Mr. Young another four years. Representative Dayton saw the President with George Washington, the last of the

with George Washington, the last of the Washington family born at Mount Vernon, and G. W. Z. Black. These West Virginians wanted to pay their respects.

Judson Lyons, register of the treasury, W. A. Piedger and several colored leaders of Georgia had an interview with the Pres-ident to request the renomination of M. B. Morton as postmaster at Athens, Ga. Mor ton is a colored man who has a good record

in his office. Several Florida politicians saw the President today. The latter has received a long document from Alabama, making charges against L. J. Bryan, who was recently renominated as marshal of one of the Alabama districts. The charges are accompanied by affidavits, and an attempt is being made to have the nomination defeated n the Senate.

CALLED ON SECRETARY LONG. House Naval Affairs Committee Went

to the Navy Department. The members of the House committee on naval affairs, headed by Chairman Foss, called on Secretary Long at the Navy Department this morning to pay their respects, in accordance with the regular custom of that committee of visiting the Navy Department near the beginning of every session on a social call. The members of the committee made the acquaintance of Mr. Darling, the new assistant secretary, and a number of other officials whom some

COMMANDER BARRY REPORTS.

Says There is Nothing Serious in th Situation at Newchwang.

of them had not met.

Secretary Long received the following ca olegram this morning from Commander Edward B. Barry of the gunboat Vicksburg, in answer to the department's inquiry regarding the recently reported clash between the sailors of that vessel and Russian soldiers at Newchang "VINGK AIT

Secretary of the Navy, Washington: Secretary of the Navy, Western "Nothing serious; crew orderly."
"BARRY."

THE PHILIPPINE TARIFF.

Senators. The republican members of the Senate committee on Philippines had a conference oday and considered the House tariff bill The principal subject under discussion was proposition to make a reduction of 25 per cent on goods coming from the Philippines to the United States. No agreement was reached and there is a divergence of opinion as to the proposition. It is ex-pected that an agreement will be reached when the full committee meets on Thurs

URGENT DEFICIENCY BILL.

It Postponed Conference on District

Appropriations. Owing to the need of immediate action on the urgent deficiency appropriation bill the conference on the District appropriation bill which was to have taken place this morning between the Commissioners and the House subcommittee on appropriations was postponed and the committee devoted itself to the urgent bill. Treasured Roberts and other government officials were heard on various items to be included in this bill. The pressing need of several branches of government work which is being crippled on account of the lack of funds s the cause of the haste on the part of the committee. The Washington navy yard, for instance, is obliged to keep 500 men on fur ough for the reason that its appropriation

for running expenses is almost exhausted. The District bill will doubtless be taken up as soon as the urgent deficiency bill ha been put in shape. The deficiency esti-mates make a total of 4,24,008. The larg-est item is for the Treasury Department, being \$3,120,668. An item of \$47,350 is in-cluded in the estimates for the District of Columbia \$45,600 is for new books for the city library and \$1,750 for the salary of

War Department Changes.

Changes have been made in the War De partment as follows: Appointments by certification of the civil

service commission-Office of the adjutant general: Horace G. Seitz of Pennsylvania, clerk at \$1,000; office of the chief of engineers, William A. Wansleben of Mary land, draftsman at \$1,000.

Appointments by transfer from other departments by transfer from other departments—Office of the quartermaster general, James H. Williams, jr., of Georgia, clerk, at \$1,000, by transfer from copylist, Navy Department; office of the commissary general, William A. Zellers of the District of Columbia, assistant messenger, at \$720, by transfer from elevator conductor, \$720, State, War and Navy Department building.

ductor, \$720, State, War and Navy Department building.

Promotions—Record and pension office, Frederick I. Dean of Arkansas, from clerk, at \$1,000, to clerk, at \$1,200; office of the surgeon general, George C. Samson of the District of Columbia, from clerk, at \$1,200, to clerk, at \$1,400; Arthur W. Hodgkins of the District of Columbia, from clerk, at \$1,200, to clerk, at \$1,400; Henry F. Marshal of California, from clerk, at \$1,000, to clerk, at \$1,200; James C. McConnell of clerk, at \$1,200; James C. McConnell of from clerk, at \$1,200, to clerk, at \$1,400.

Trouble Passed at Indian Agency. Agent Clifford, in charge of the Tongue River agency. Mont., telegraphed the commissioner of Indian affairs yesterday that he had been forced to ask for a detachment of cavalry from Fort Keogh on ac count of trouble at the agency. He said the Rosebud Indians were excited, but gave no details. A second message reached the bureau this morning, in which Commis-sioner Jones was Informed the disturbance had ceased. The Indian bureau has no fur-ther information.

The European Squadron The Navy Department has received information of the departure yesterday from Villefranche of the European squadron—the flagship Chicago, the cruiser Albany and the gunboat Nashville-bound for Genoa, THE PANAMA CANAL BUOYANCY IN PORTO RICO FIRST DISTRICT DAY

Further Investigation by the Senate Committee.

M. LAMPRE QUESTIONED CLOSELY

Not Have It Anyway. WHAT WAS DISCLOSED

Senator Morgan Says He Would

A meeting of the committee on interoceanic canal was held at 11 o'clock this morning. M. Edouard Lampre, secretary general of the Panama Canal Company, and M. Jules Boeufve of the French embassy were present, and the investigation begun on Saturday into the proposition of largely in further explanation of matters that were covered at the meeting on Saturday. M. Lampre was particularly questioned this morning in regard to the rights of the French people who are stockholders in the Panama Canal Company, and in regard to the assets of that company. Facts relating to the Panama railroad, which is owned by the Panama Canal Company, were developed and the enormous dividends declared on the stock of that company, which, it was declared, amounted to 34 per cent on the capitalization, were

The committee adjourned at 12 o'clock with an understanding that it would reassemble at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, when both M. Lampre and M. Boeufve will be present to answer any further questions that may be considered desirable by the members of the committee if a further examination should be decided upon.

Upon the adjournment of the meeting Senator Morgan, chairman of the committee, went over the report of testimon taken Saturday with M., Lampre in order that the latter might make such correction as he desired. This testimony of Saturday covered about 175 typewritten pages, and the work of reading it over and suggesting corrections consumed two or three hours.

Nothing Definite to Offer. The result of the investigation has been to discover that the representative of the

Panama Canal Company has nothing of a definite nature to offer the United States government in regard to the sale of the Panama canal plant. He could only say that the entire plant would be turned over to the government for \$40,000,000, and that written instructions and a formal offer to this effect were on the way to this country from France.

When asked by Senator Morgan whether the \$40,000,000 would secure all the assets of the Panama Canal Company he replied that it would. When further asked if it would secure the cash in the hat company he said it would not include the cash:

Senator Morgan to a Star reporter expressed himself as satisfied that the propsition to turn over the Panama canal property to the United States was merely vement in the interests of procrasti nation, and he did not believe it would re sult in anything desirable, and, in fact, he was convinced that for very many reason his country could not afford to accept the Panama Canal Company at any price, o would destroy the interest of many tho sands of French people who are stockhold-ers in the Panama Canal Company, and might bring on a difficulty between the country and the French government.

The testimony has satisfied Senator Morgan that the canal company has kept alive pretense of building a canal at Panama for the purpose of keeping the project alive so that it might be sold to the United States When asked whether the Panama Cana Company intended to complete the canal M. Lampre replied "No." When asked whether that company did not see a good thing in the United States government as purchaser for its unfinished canal the time should come, M. Lampre did not reply. It was evident that he did not like the character of questions that were being asked him by Senator Morgan. Senato Morgan was very candid in his conversa tion with the representative of the Panan Canal Company during the investigation and showed that he could not think th government for \$40,000,000, when it was for to be worth fully that amount, was in kee ers and the bondholders of the Panam invests his money in a corporation in thi country he has protection which would no permit the sale of such corporate interests manner in which it is now proposed

to sell the Panama canal to the America Senator Morgan's Valuation. "I wouldn't give you 371/2 cents for your canal," said Senator Morgan. "You know as a Frenchman that the French republic and the American republic have been friendly for over a hundred years. France came to our assistance when we wer fighting our battle for independence against Great Britain. France in all the years that have followed has never levied tribute nor declared war against us. As you have indicated, there are 500,000 Frenchmen wh old interests great or small in the Panama Canal Company. This government cannot afford to make enemies of these 500,000 and their children, relatives and friends by buyhave no right to buy without the full consent of every man interested, even though he has but a franc's interest in the con When I say I would not give 374 for the Panama canal I mean that would not take it under any circumstances have their money invested in the com-

As stated, Senator Morgan is satisfied that nothing can come of the offer Panama canal to this government for \$40. 000,000. The representative of the company could not indicate anything regarding the terms of the sale, whether it would be in cash or on time or what, if any, conditions would be attached to it, further than the nere statement that the canal in its present condition would be turned over to this government proposition arise from France in time to h submitted to the committee it will be taken up and considered, but there is a decided lack of disposition to delay action on th canal bill in order to see what sort of proposition will come from France

RETURNED FROM WEST POINT. Congressional Visitors Found Facilities Entirely Inadequate.

The members of the Senate and House

committees on military affairs who went to West Point last Saturday to inspect the needs of the military academy returned to Washington today. They spent Sunday at the academy and found, generally speaking, that the academy buildings were entirely inadequate for the needs of the institution. They found that the barracks need enlargement; that the academy building in nadequate; that the cavalry riding hall is

RECOVERY FROM DEPRESSION OF A

YEAR AGO. L. S. Rowe Speaks Hopefully of the

Future Outlook for the Island.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 .- L. S. Rowe, chair-

man of the law revision commission of

Porto Rice, arrived today from San Juan on the steamship Ponce. The codes prepared by this commission are being made the main subject of discussion at the session of the legislative assembly of Porto Rico, which opened on the 1st of January. Speaking of the work of the session, Mr. Rowe said: "The attitude of the legislative assembly toward the codes submitted by the commission demonstrates the widespread desire to secure as soon as possible the full benefit of American institutions. The Foraker act continued in force all the Spanish laws until amended or repealed by the local legislative assembly. This work the Panama Canal Company was contin- of amendment has been taken up with great ned. The questions asked today were earnestness. The codes which the legislative assembly is now considering will bring the legal system of Porto Rico into close harmony with the general principles of law prevailing in the states and territories of the Union, and will, to that extent, encourage the influx of American capital to the island.

"The feeling of buoyancy which now pre-vails throughout Porto Rico stands in marked contrast with the depression of two years ago. The improvement of the credit of the municipalities, as shown by the San Juan loan, will enable the cities and towns o undertake much-needed improvements in drainage, water supply and sanitation. final element of strength is added to the situation by the fact that both political parties have come to the support of the ad-ministration. At the banquet recently ten-dered Gov. Hunt the leaders of both parties pledged their support in the efforts for the advancement of the common interests of the island."

EMBEZZLERS TO BE BEHEADED. Corean Government Discovers Heavy Stealings by Officials.

TACOMA, Wash., January 13.-Mail adices from Scoul, Corea, via Yokohama, are to the effect that the checking of the government receipts from taxes and internal revenue reveals the astonishing fact that not less than 10,000,000 yen have been embezzled by government officials during the last six years.

Ye Yo Yek, minister of finance, advised the emperor to pass sentences of death on all officials who embezzled over 2,000 yen. The emperor's sanction was given over three weeks ago, and wholesale executions will soon take place. Eighty officials are implicated, many of whom have already been arrested.

Among those condemned is Cho Pyng Jik,

claim that the money taken by them was in payment for salaries or expenses incur-red in collecting.

MISS KNIGHT GETS \$5,000.

Duke of Manchester Settles Damage Suit Out of Court. LONDON. January 13.-The breach of promise suit brought by Miss Portia Knight, the American actress, against the Duke of Manchester has, after all, been settled out of court, the duke paying Miss Knight £1,000, and defraying the costs of able to execute any valid deed owing to the the legal proceedings. An agreement was reached Saturday and the final papers will be signed Wednesday next, when the money

will be paid. The lawyers in the case say nothing in the nature of a grave scandal would have developed had the suit come to trial, but unpleasant notoriety would have attended the reading of love letters, etc.

ELEVATOR BURNS IN CHICAGO.

Plant of American Matting Compan Damaged \$275,000.

CHICAGO, January 13.-A loss estimated at nearly \$275,000 was caused by a fire that broke out at 1:45 o'clock this morning in the plant of the J. F. Weil branch of the American Malting Company. The property is situated at 52d street and the Panhandle railroad tracks.

The fire started in the elevator, a great structure 150 feet high, covering an area 300 by 200 feet and having a capacity of 300,000 bushels of grain. It was filled with barley almost to its capacity. The building was destroyed and the contents is al-

Adjoining the elevator on the west was a pickle factory owned by J. Weil. Great efforts were made to protect this plant, but it was somewhat damaged.

From the roof of this factory the firemen fought the flames in the elevator, but they worked at a great disadvantage, owing to the great height of the building. When the flames broke through the roof of the elevator large sheets of iron plates fell from the building and greatly added to the danger of the firemen. The sheet fron plates were red hot and there was sufficient blaze to throw them clear of the building, en-dangering the lives of the men working

GOV. NASH INAUGURATED.

Exercises at Capitol Followed by a Big Parade. COLUMBUS, Ohio, January 1s.-George

Kilbon Nash was inaugurated for the second time governor of the state of Ohio at noon today. The oath of office was administered to him in the rotunda of the state capitol by Chief Justice Minshall. The capitol building was appropriately decorated and the rotunda space was filled with high officials and citizens of the state at large. Music was furnished by the Columbus Republican Glee Club, and after taking the oath of office Governor Nash delivered his

After luncheon there was a big parade moving over the principal part of High street, and this was under command of former Adjutant General Axline. The parade consisted of six divisions and the troops from the United States barracks troops from the United States barracks marching at its head. The National Guard turned out 1,500 men, under command of Brigadier General Briggs, and the independent military organizations of the state were under command of President Thompson of the Ohio State University. The marching political clubs formed an important part of the parade. The Blaine Club of Cincinnati, Rail Splitters, of Toledo and other famous clubs were in line.

In the evening there will be a public reception in the new annex of the state ception in the new annex of the state

FOR RECIPROCITY WITH CANADA.

Chicago Merchants Will Submit Big Petition to Congress.

CHICAGO, January 13.-That no fewer than 3,000 of the prominent merchants, manufacturers, bankers and professional men of Chicago will join in petitioning Congress to establish a reciprocal trade agreement with Canada is considered cer-

Three Local Bills Passed by the

LARGEST AND BEST.

has not only

.The Largest Circulation,

but also

The Best Circulation

Any Paper in Washington

The Evening Star

PENSIONS BILL THEN TAKEN UP

Department of Commerce Considered by Senate.

IN EXECUTIVE SESSION

This was District of Columbia day in the House of Representatives, and immediately after the reading of the journal Mr. Babcock (Wis.), chairman of the District of Columbia committee, claimed the day and the House proceeded to the consideration of District business Three Local Bills Passed.

The first District day in the House at the present session resulted in the passage of three bills of local interest. Practically no debate was occasioned, and but twenty-five minutes was necessary to dispose of all the matters the District committee had ready for action

The first bill considered was a measure which passed the House at the last session, to confirm title to lot I, equare 1113, to Jonanna C. Black. Regulating Collection of Taxes.

Mr. Jenkins' bill to regulate the collection

of taxes in the District of Columbia was next passed. This bill provides "that hereafter, beginning with the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1902, the whole tax on real and personal property in the D'strict of Columbia shall be payable in the month of May of each year: Provided, however, That on and after the 1st of November of each year the tax may be paid in two equal in-stallments, the first in November and the second in May, but that no penalty shall accrue for delinquency until the following June, as hereinafter provided; or if the whole or any part of said tax upon real and personal property shall not be pa'd before the first day of June in each year the same shall thereafter be in arrears and delin-quent, and there shall then be added, to be collected with said tax, a penalty of 1 per centum per month upon the amount thereof. and a like penalty on the first day of each succeeding month until payment of said tax and penalty, and the whole together shall constitute the delinquent tax, to be dealt with in the manner now provided by law Executing Deeds in Insular Posses-

Mr. Jenkins' bill to provide for the execution in the Philippine Islands and in Porto Rico of deeds for land situate in the District of Columbia was also passed. The bill was amended at the suggestion of Mr. an ex-premier. The officials under arrest Fitzgerald of New York to include other instruments affecting lands. Mr. Jenkins made for the territories, which was as far as Congress was allowed to legislate in this regard. The necessity of this bill is sessions of a number of our residents who of Columbia, such persons being employed by the United States government in the Philippine Islands and whose signatures to deeds in fee, releases of trusts, etc., are required in the transfer of real estate in the District of Columbia, and who are now un absence of competent authority to take such acknowledgments. Considerable complication and hardship have been imposed upon owners of real estate in the District

and have delayed necessary settlement and releases. Authority to Print.

A resolution authorizing the committee to print at its discretion the matters coming pefore it was adopted. In explaining the necessity for this Chairman Babcock said that the committee was about to begin the consideration of several important matters of which members of the House should be informed. Among these he mentioned the personal tax matter, amendments to the code, the union station and other matters.

The bill incorporating the Elastern Star Home in the District of Columbia, on which the committee authorized a favorable report, was not acted upon, as the report au-

Eastern Star Home.

thorized had not yet been presented to the House. Pension Apropriation Bill. At the conclusion of the District of Columbia business the House took up the pension appropriation bill. Mr. Barney (Wis.), in charge of the bill, explained that it carried \$139,846,480, as against \$145,245,-

230 appropriated for the current year. The estimates for the payment of pensions decreased from \$144,000,000 to \$138.-500,000. He was asked by Mr. Richardson (Tenn.) why the amount for pensions decreased five and a half millions, while the number of pensioners was said to be larger. Mr. Barney explained that this was ac-counted for by ...e fact that the arrearages were decreasing and the number of large pensions (those from \$50 to \$75 a month) was also decreasing. In reply to another question he stated that the commissioner of pensions believed that the high tide of pension payments had been reached and the amount required proably would remain

stationary for some years.

Mr. Bell (Col.) denounced the practices of they were importuning soldiers of the Spanish war and those who had since served in the Philippines to apply for pensions. He said that in some cases soldiers who were thoroughly examined at the time of their discharge and found to be perfectly sound yielded to these importunities and applied for pensions within a month after their discharge. He made a strong plea for justice to the soldiers, not only of the rebellion, but of the Spanish war, con tending that to secure justice for deserving veterans pensions to the unworthy should

e opposed. As against the soldier of the rebellion cent years he thought the present commissioner was too strict, but in the matter of ferreting out fraud he thought Commisner Evans had been unexcelled by any of his predecessors.

Mr. Grosvenor Assails a Report Mr. Grosvenor (Ohio) secured the floor and assalled the report of a committee of

the G. A. R., made to the Grand Army encampment at Cleveland last summer. The report placed at the door of certain members of the House and Senate (among them himself) the failure to pass what was known as the "preference" pension bill. Mr. Gresvenor characterized the report as "unjust, unfair and untruthful."

Mr. Grosvenor said that during his long service in the House he always had supported cordially every general and special bill for the benefit of his comrades in

The objection to the bill, he said, was

that it contained a provision which we have given preference over the old sol of the rebellion to a quarter of a minion men who enlisted in the Spanish-American war. He did not think the provision just and explained why he could not support it in the shape in which it appeared before the House. After the bill was defeated he said he went to the late Representative Shaw of New York, ex-commander-in-chief of the G. too small and that the heating and ventilating plant is inadequate. The members of the committees who made the trip were tain by Elmore A. Pierce, who is here on behalf of the Boston chamber of commerce, the organization leading the movement.

Mr. Pierce will begin an active canvas of the business men of the city today.

In the shape in which it appeared before the same in the same in